

[16th March 1923]

Inspectors in the Criminal Investigation Department at Madras.

898 Q.—Khan Sahib A. P. I. SAIYID IBRAHIM RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of inspectors in the Criminal Investigation Department at Madras ;

(b) what their respective salaries are ;

(c) the personal allowances, if any, drawn by each inspector ;

(d) the travelling allowances paid to each inspector for the year ending 31st March 1923 out of Rs. 55,000 ; and

(e) the special rewards paid to each inspector out of Rs. 4,500 ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the Civil Budget Estimate.

(d) & (e) The Government have no information and think that no useful purpose will be served by calling for it.

APPENDIX A.

[Vide answer to question No. 896 asked by Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th March 1923, page 2437 supra.]

G.O. No. 711, Finance, dated 11th July 1921.

The Government direct that the rules shown in the annexure to these proceedings be observed in fixing the initial pay in the time-scales that are to be introduced with effect from the 1st March 1921 under the scheme for the revision of pay of subordinate establishments in the Government offices in the Madras Presidency. All heads of departments are authorized to fix the initial pay of the subordinates under their control in accordance with these rules and after due consideration of seniority of the several individuals in the general establishment list.

2. Heads of departments are requested to report for the orders of Government the cases, if any, which are not fully covered by the rules now issued.

3. The initial pay of individuals already fixed, should, if necessary, be revised in accordance with the rules herein laid down.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.

„ other heads of departments under the Finance Department.

Copy to all departments of the Secretariat.

„ the Publicity Officer.

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Annexure

Rules to be observed in fixing the initial pay of present incumbents in the time-scales in the general reorganization scheme.

1. Existing incumbents will ordinarily enter the time-scales at the stage next above the lowest rate of salary per mensem drawn by them on any date within a period of three months prior to 1st March 1921 or their temporary pay on 28th February 1921 if that is greater, provided that if such salary or temporary pay represents any definite stage in the new scale, they should start at that stage. The term 'salary' includes substantive pay, temporary increase thereon under G.O. No. 700, Financial, dated 2nd August 1920 and G.O. No. 780, Financial, dated 28th August 1920, acting allowance and personal allowance, if any.

2. Confidential allowances drawn by typists in certain offices will be treated as pay for purposes of rule 1 and will merge in pay when the revised scales are introduced. The allowances will cease to exist from the same date.

3. If the salary or temporary pay calculated as above exceeds in any case the maximum pay of the time-scale concerned, the difference will be treated as a personal allowance to be absorbed under article 61, Civil Service Regulations.

4. If an individual holding a substantive post included in one time-scale has been, during the whole or a portion of the period of three months before 1st March 1921, acting in a post which after that date (1st March 1921) is provided for in a higher time-scale or on fixed pay and if under G.O. No. 1060, Finance, dated 17th December 1920 acting allowance will still be admissible after 1st March 1921 for officiating in such higher posts, he should during the period be considered to have acted in a lower grade vacant post, if any, in which acting allowance would not accrue according to the new rules.

5. The salary of subordinates on long leave or special duty should be taken at the amount which they would have drawn had they not been on long leave or on special duty.

6. If an individual failed to draw acting allowance during a portion of the period of three months before 1st March 1921 on the ground of transfer, he may, at the discretion of the head of the department, be considered to have drawn during joining time the acting allowance which he would have got but for his transfer. But in such case, the acting allowance drawn by another man in the vacancy so caused should be ignored if he would not have received it had the former not been on transfer.

7. The salary of subordinates who may have been temporarily reduced for a definite period during the three months 1st December 1920 to 1st March 1921, may, at the discretion of heads of departments, be taken at the normal amount, the increased emoluments consequent on the introduction of the revision accruing only from a date to be fixed by the head of the department. In such cases, the increased emoluments drawn by others owing to the temporary reduction of the senior man should not be taken into account.

8. In the case of promotions made during the period of three months in question for the sake of convenience and without taking into consideration seniority, etc., the salary of the individuals affected may be taken at the amount which they would have drawn had the promotions been made in the ordinary course.

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9. The provisions of article 158, Civil Service Regulations, may be applied to those subordinates who may so desire.

10. When initial pay has been fixed according to the foregoing rules, the individual concerned will be considered to have entered the appropriate stage of the time-scale on 1st March 1921 and will be eligible for the next increment, if any, in the time-scale only after the expiry of the full period of stay provided for in the stage concerned.

II

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY laid on the table the proceedings of the 29th meeting for 1922-23 of the Standing Finance Committee of the Madras Legislative Council held on Saturday, the 10th March 1923.*

III

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1923-24.

DEMAND XI—CIVIL JUSTICE.

MOTION No. 120—*cont.*

The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, I propose to take this opportunity, in view of the tabling of three or four motions having the same objects in view, to place before this Council what exactly has been done in the matter referred to in the debate and what is proposed to be done. For the information of hon. Members of this House, I may give an analysis—I trust they will bear with me if I take some more time than usual—of the courts which have been proposed to be abolished by the Government, or as to whose abolition there have been proposals from other sources. I shall next give a table of the localities where new temporary courts are considered necessary or desirable; and thirdly, I shall indicate to the Council what is the programme that may have to be followed in order to follow out the ideas of the hon. Members of this Council.

"I may mention *in limine* that, as is perhaps known to most of the Members of this Council, there was a very weighty committee appointed for the purpose of discussing the question of civil arrears. That committee was composed of my predecessor in office, Sir Francis Oldfield and Mr. Krishnaswami Rao, and later on Mr. Viswanatha Sastri. They examined the whole question with regard to the pendency of cases in all the localities of this presidency. They made the following recommendation—the papers will shortly be placed on the Editors' table, viz., that there should be an immediate increase in the number of Sub-Judges and District Munsifs temporarily for one year. I would ask hon. Members to mark those words, that this expedient of having temporary Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs is only to be for the space of one year and deliberately and avowedly with the object of reducing the present pendency; and efforts will be made, whether by way of redistribution of jurisdictions or of transfers of cases to see that these places are served by as many officials as will best serve the objects that hon. Members have all in view. The other recommendation that they made was that an immediate examination should be undertaken, court by court, of the normal file and the